

## THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1888.

## Still Working for the Enemy.

In spite of the recent splendid work of the Republican party in the cause of temperance, the Prohibitionists are still in the field with a political party and candidates. This is as it should be.

The temperance element in the Republican party has just emerged victorious from a severe struggle with the powers of free run. Victorious indeed, but not without hard fighting and some severe losses. Now is a most fitting time, for these members of the "unholy alliance" to bring aid and comfort to the free run elements, by visiting with their displeasure, a party which has staked its future, on the issue of its war against temperance. Verily it is a sight for gods and men, to see those who fill the land with lamentations over run cursed homes, working hand to hand, with those whose openly avowed object is opposition to every effort to curtail the powers of the saloon, the brewery and the distillery.

Are the friends of temperance aware, that before the recent election, the order had gone forth from the headquarters of the liquor party, to make the war upon the Republicans in the townships at once, and not wait for the fall elections to show their displeasure and opposition. Why was this done? Because of the local option, high license bill just passed. What friends of temperance intend to be found among those whose excuse is that they are about to do evil that good may come? For that is the unvarnished truth concerning the prohibition position. According to the magnificent soul and body-saving results secured by the Dow law in Ohio and the high license laws in other States already recorded in these columns, we must be deprived of and run allowed to run riot, devastating homes, squandering wages, fostering crime, filling poor-houses and prisons—all forsooth because the great majority of sober minded citizens, will not bow down and worship before the golden calf of prohibition. The obliquity of moral vision necessary to the committing of such a stupendous blunder, it is to be hoped is confined to a very few people in this highly intelligent township.

Those not prominently identified with parties, have a right without doubt to vote and work for any candidate in the field. They have also a right to oppose or aid any ticket in the field and to make new ones, if none of the already visible please their fancy. Neither can there be any doubt that bolts like revolutions may be entirely justified by circumstances. On the other hand we hold it, as a very clear proposition, that those who are constituted leaders of parties and those who identify themselves prominently with their management, and those who seek party favors and nominations, are bound in honor to support the party nominees and party measures; and are only justified in opposing secretly or publicly the parties' success by circumstances of the gravest import. It is high time that some members of the Republican party in Bloomfield, should give this matter their earnest attention. Custom justifies many things unjustifiable without it. A few years ago, the custom prevailed in this township, to make use of the primary meeting merely as a trial of strength or a preliminary skirmish. The primary apparently decided nothing, and every one appeared to feel at liberty to pursue his own way, in spite of any result arrived at. But this dangerous custom has passed into "innocuous vicissitude," the Republicans realizing that it was rapidly destroying the party in the township. It has now become well understood, that the Republicans hold primaries for the purpose of settling family differences and presenting a united front to the enemy. Therefore those who go into the primary have neither principle nor custom to justify opposition to its decision.

The Republican party of Bloomfield has no need at present, of gentlemen who sit on the fence. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The New York Observer publishes the following from Delaware City in reference to Rev. Mr. Paul, the new pastor of Westminster Church. "Mr. Paul and his wife leave a void in the community that it will be hard to fill. Their faithful ministrations while with us endeared them to the hearts of all, and universal regret is expressed at their departure. Few ministers' wives are able to supplement their husbands' labors as did Mrs. Paul. Ever ready for whatever church work might be undertaken, indefatigable in her efforts in behalf of missions, a faithful Sunday School teacher, always sympathetic and helpful to those in distress, her busy heart and hands found their way into every abode of sorrow and suffering. Many are the children of poverty and sadness who will miss her generous help and sweet smile of encouragement and sympathy."

## MAKING THE DEAF HEAR.

System of Education Given by the Deaf Schools of the State.

There are doubtless a large number of children born deaf, or who have become deaf since birth through the influence of measles or scarlet fever or some other of the kindred scourges of childhood, who are going through the world as deaf mutes for lack of knowledge, education and the care of them, that schools exist to which they may be sent almost free of charge, and sometimes quite free.

In these schools deaf children are not only taught to speak and to know what other people are speaking, but they acquire a thorough education in all branches, and in addition receive instruction in sewing, in the use of tools and a general industrial training, so that when they leave school they are quite prepared, if need be, to earn their own living by their own hands or head.

It would seem that no parent could be indifferent to the possibility contained in the system of education given by the various schools for deaf mutes, if aware of their existence. The little people, who might otherwise go through the world aided only by signs, here acquire language so completely that it is only the dark that they are returned to their world of silence, being deaf only as the hero of Jean Paul's Titan became blind, after sunset, and returning to all the pleasures of sound and light, and the language school they are quite prepared, if need be, to earn their own living by their own hands or head.

Indeed, many educated deaf mutes who have acquired language, and who have any superior intelligence of their own deafness itself; for it has obliged them to concentrate in thought and quick wit, and in every respect the amount of force which is by others dissipated in the world of attaching and detaching sound, and they are apt to think, and that not without reason, the deeper and broader reader and better for the conclusion of one of their senses. When Mr. Fawcett, lately a high postoffice official of Great Britain, became in his early boyhood entirely blind, it is said that he resolved that he would go through life exactly as if he saw; and he carried out his intention, as we all know, as far as that was a possible thing, and a large share of his achievement was due to this determination. It would be well if all people rolled off one of their senses formed the same resolution, and carried it out but half as well.

But long before children who are shut out from all other children, should be made any such determination for themselves, and while they can only see with a poignant pain that they are different from other children, ignorant of any means by which the difference may be cured, it is the duty of parents to supply to them, as far as may be, every deficiency of their senses. This, to a certain extent, can be done at home, and a singular success has attended the practice of treating the deaf child exactly as if it could hear, so that, almost as it were by intuition, it has acquired the art of speech to a limited extent. But as that extent is very likely to remain limited, the rest of the deficiency can only be supplied by schools having no other object than the instruction of the deaf, and it is at once to be seen that every guardian of such a child is under an obligation to such child to inform himself about such schools, and to give the child the advantages to be gained from them, even if in so doing the child in so far has to become a beneficiary of the state. The debt to the state is not a serious one, since it is for the interest of the state that every member of the community shall be brought to the highest perfection.—Harper's Bazar.

## IN A SAFETY VAULT.

The Place Where People Keep Bonds, Jewels and Valuable Papers.

What looks like the iron railed door of a cell may be seen just beyond the entrance to the Lincoln bank. It is the passage way to the vault for money and valuables. The cell door is always locked, and in the daytime a man is always in the vault. Besides the open iron railing door, there is a set of others of steel plates, which close in the passage way. The vault is lighted by gas and except for a small desk, there is nothing to be seen in it besides steel and iron and copper. The floors and walls and ceiling are of steel four and a half inches thick. The vault is on the ground floor, and it is believed that if the building should fall or be burned down by fire, the vault room would remain unharmed and intact. Debris as thick as the layers at Pompeii might fall upon it, but the vault would still be there all right. And the bank people think that with a little defense by guns the place would be mob proof, too.

The room is not much more than twenty feet square, and a tall man can touch its ceiling with his hand. There are 2,500 large and small safes built in its walls. They rent for from \$8 to \$1,000 a year. People keep bonds, stocks, mortgages, deeds, other valuable papers and jewels and money in them. When a man calls to cut off his coupons or look at his papers, he is identified by the keeper of the vault, who stands by him while he unlocks his compartment. The man takes out the tin box, and is ushered into one of a series of little rooms off the vault. They are about as big as a Turkish bath disrobing closet, and contain a desk and one or more chairs. The minute of the arrival of the man is noted, the box number is opened, and a few other things are recorded in a book kept by the vault keeper. The little closet he is shown to is examined to see that there is nothing in it except the desk and writing materials and chairs. When the man has clipped his coupons and brings back his tin box to put it in his safe, the time of his departure is recorded, and the closet is occupied in inspection to see that he left nothing valuable behind.

Some of the rich men come to look at their papers only once in a month or two. Others go there once in the morning, when they are going down town to their offices and then stop there again in the afternoon, when returning home. These

are the men who leave there whatever extra actual money they have from day to day. But gold and silver and treasury notes are not largely left in the vault. The contents of the boxes are chiefly the papers representing money. However, at the time of the Grant & Ward failure plenty of people got frightened and brought big rolls of bills down town banks and stowed them into their compartments. Lots of men who don't rent boxes permanently did hire them then for short periods.

Many of the safes are used by trustees of estates. These safes can be opened by one person. For as many trustees as there are there are as many keys, and whenever the safe has to be unlocked all the trustees have to come. Each key performs a different service in opening the lock. The keeper will insert his key, twist it and thus prepare the lock for the insertion of Trustee A's key. Trustee A's key is put in by him and turned, and this makes the lock ready for the key of Trustee B. At last the bolts are turned and the door may be opened. This mechanical device has to be resorted to in order that no single trustee may get access by himself alone to the papers of the estate.—New York Sun.

## Hard Work in a Mail Car.

The German makes the best mail route agent, but you very seldom find an Irishman or American who will submit to the severe discipline that is necessary to perform best in distributing a newspaper mail. The German, on the run from St. Louis, enters Kansas City with the blood streaming from their hands and the fingernails torn off. The injuries are regularly inflicted in working the newspaper mail. The sacks become filled with all kinds of refuse from the floors over which they are dragged. After standing the motion of the cars for fifty miles the papers are frequently covered with particles of iron, steel, glass and splinters, and a man's hand to pieces as he dives blindly into the sack for the packages. A few days are always necessary to cure a novice of sore hands. The second day he is crippled as his fingers are drawn up, and he cannot open his hands without the most excruciating pain.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Deep Lunged Recitationists. The feature of recitations at receptions has developed into a colossal bore. People are supposed to go to such places for the pleasure of meeting their host and hostess and others, and having some little conversation with them. But frequently the deep lunged recitationists are all there and the evening goes by like unto one in a hall where there is a regular programme of elocutionary exercises. This puts a stop to conversation and forces everybody to listen to the recitations. If the recitationist took to the humorous weariness of their auditors might not be so apparent; but many of them lean very strongly toward the tragic—so strongly, in fact, that their propensities always sustain them.—New York Press "Every Day Talk."

## Secretary Bayard's Day's Work.

The secretary of state begins his day's work before breakfast, at his house, where he receives the early mail, and usually takes him till 10 o'clock to read it. If he has any time remaining he answers his private letters with his own hand, and at 10 o'clock the carriage calls to take him to the department. Receiving the mail, he reads the rest of the morning receiving the public, and the afternoon in attending to his official correspondence. In the morning conferences with his assistants. About 3 o'clock official letters and other documents which require his signature are placed upon his table, and it usually takes him an hour or more to read and sign them. His work for the day is not often finished before 5 o'clock, when he goes for a horseback ride into the country with his daughter, a daring and graceful equestrienne.—Washington Cor. New York Mail and Express.

## An Englishman's Advice.

"I notice," said his lordship, "that you have an extraordinary number of people in America with bad teeth and poor eyes, and I read that there are more dentists and oculists in the United States than in all the rest of the world. You drink ice water with hot food, and this spoils your teeth. You strain your sight by reading fine print at the wrong time, and take care of your eyes and teeth, and half of your dentists and oculists will soon be able to join the pioneers of Dakota in stopping these blizzards. And his lordship took a pinch of snuff.—New York Sun.

## Growth of the Finger Nails.

The growth of the nails is more rapid in children than in adults, and slowest in the aged. It goes on more rapidly in summer than in winter, so that the newly nail that is renewed in 132 days in winter, requires only 116 in summer. The increase for the nails of the right hand is more rapid than the left; it also differs for the different fingers, and in order corresponding with the length of the finger. It is most rapid for the middle finger; nearly equal for the two other side of it; slower for the little finger, and slowest for the thumb.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

## The Instinctive Love of Dress.

The instinctive love of ornament is as strong in the savage as in the most civilized votary of fashion. Yellow ochre and tattoo marks, feathers and beads, are his delight. So strong are these tastes that Darwin describes a South American savage as willing to work hard for a fortnight to earn money required to purchase "chicks" to paint himself red.—Longman's Magazine.

## Progress of the Sparrow.

In 1850 the English sparrow in America occupied the area of a single tree or tree box. Now he disports himself over an area of 885,000 square miles in the United States and 150,000 in Canada.—Boston Herald.

## Endurance of Woman.

It is a well known fact that a woman can swim in cold water very much longer than a man can, and the Swiss say that a man will freeze to death in about half the time it takes a woman to succumb.—The Argonaut.

## Electric Light Device.

The latest device in the electric light line is said to be a shield which intensifies the light at least 25 per cent.—New York Tribune.

Chemically prepared cigarette paper is imported into this country at the rate of \$1,000 worth a day.

China has become the great diamond absorbing market of the world.

When one receives a letter which is dull he should file it.

Believe all men honest, but be sure the man you deal with is so.

## THE MUTUAL BENEFIT

Life Insurance Company.  
NEWARK, N. J.

AMZI DODD, President.

Assets (Market Value) Jan. 1, 1888. \$23,111,233.33  
LIABILITIES 4 per cent. Reserve 39,353,484.33  
SURPLUS, by former New York Standard (discontinued this year). 2,827,749.00  
5,623,762.75

Policyes Absolutely Non-Forfeitable After Second Year.

IN CASE OF LAPSE the Policy is CONTINUED IN FORCE as long as the policy holder pays for it, preferred, a Paid up Policy for its full value is issued in exchange.  
After the second year Policyes are INCONTINGENT, except as against intentional fraud; and all restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation are removed.  
CASH LOANS are made to the extent of 50 per cent of the reserve value where valid a signment of the Policyes can be made as collateral security.  
LOSSES paid immediately upon completion and approval of proof.

## Miner's Theatre,

MARKET ST., NEWARK.

H. C. MINER, Proprietor and Manager.

COL. W. M. MORTON, Resident Manager.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

Week Commencing Mar. 19.

MR. FRANK MAYO.

In the Superb Play,

"Nordeck."

March 26.

Thatcher, Primrose & West's

MINSTRELS.

Evening Prices—\$1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Matinee Prices—75c, 50c, 25c.

H. C. MINER, Proprietor and Manager.

## THOMAS W. LANGSTROTH,

Manufacturer of

Patent Locks, Latches and Bells.

Dealer in

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES,

Burglar Alarms, Annunciators,

HOUSE, OFFICE, FACTORY BELLS AND SPEAKING TUBE PUT IN.

ELECTRIC GAS-LIGHTING,

Sole Agent for the

EUREKA BELL,

The only Bell giving the same result as the Electric Bell with the use of a battery. Can be applied to any front door pull. ESTIMATES GIVEN.

14 Mechanic Street,

Newark, N. J.

## Professional Cards.

DR. W. H. WHITE, Telephone 45.

Office and Residence,

Next Westminster Pres. Church,

Bloomfield, N. J.

Home, CHASE AVE., 12 to 2 P. M. 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. CHAS. H. BAILEY,

Physician and Surgeon,

MONROE PLACE.

Office Hours: 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3, after 7 P. M.

DR. E. M. WARD,

East Park Place,

Office Hours: 7 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., after 7 P. M.

JOHN E. WILSON, M. D., Telephone 38.

Homopathic Physician and Surgeon,

Bloomfield Ave. near Broad Street,

Bloomfield.

Office Hours: 8 to 10 A. M., 12 to 1.30, 4 to 6 P. M.

DR. S. C. HAMILTON,

DENTIST,

CADMUS BUILDING, BLOOMFIELD.

Corner Bloomfield and Washington Avenues.

DR. W. E. PINKHAM,

DENTIST,

22 EAST 2<sup>ND</sup> ST., NEW YORK.

Between Broadway and Fourth Avenue.

DR. C. S. STOCKTON,

DENTIST,

NEWARK, 15 CEDAR ST.

DR. J. E. STUBBERT, Telephone 65.

Physician and Surgeon,

Office, Broad street, opposite Post Office.

Office Hours: 9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.

CHAS. H. SHELTON, M. D., Telephone No. 61.

Bloomfield Office at the end of the Horse and

route. Hours from 1.30 to 3 P. M. Residence and

Office Fullerton Avenue, Montclair. Messages

transmitted by Telephone at any hour, day or

night, from Scherff's Drug Store.

DR. WM. H. VAN GIESON,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office, Washington Avenue, next to Scherff's Drug

Store.

Office Hours: 8 to 1 A. M., 1.30 to 4.6 to 8 P. M.

HALLEY M. BARRETT,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

Office, 700 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Residence, Elm St., Bloomfield.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, ETC., TAKEN.

WHITENEAD, GALLAGHER & RICHARDS,

LAW OFFICES,

145 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

JOHN WHITENEAD, JON D. GALLAGHER,

HARRY E. RICHARDS,

Residence of J. D. Gallagher Ridgewood Ave.,

Glen Ridge.

J. A. BEECHER,

ATTORNEY, COUNSELOR AT LAW,

MASTER IN CHANCERY,

800 BROAD STREET, NEWARK.

(London and Liverpool and Globe Ins. Building,

93-Take Elevator Cor. Mechanic st.

## Jewelry and Silver Ware.

BENJAMIN J. MAYO.

Diamonds,

GOLD WATCHES. GOLD CHAINS.

SILVER WATCHES.

GOLD JEWELRY. GOLD PENS.

GOLD AND SILVER HEADED WALKING

STICKS.

Sterling Silver Ware.

IN FINEST SILVER CASES.

Best Silver Plated Ware.

IMPORTER OF

French Clocks, Bronzes

and Opera Glasses.

No. 887 Broad Street,

Close to City Hall, Newark, N. J.

1843 1888

January 1, 1888.

The Mutual

Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY,

President.

Assets, - - \$118,806,851.18

Liabilities, - - 112,512,410.36

Surplus, 6,284,441.52

Shawls

This Week.

We shall sell a large lot

at a reduction of 50% from

former prices, including

Velvet Beaver and Striped

Broche.

At \$5.00.

New Spring Shawls.

Lord & Taylor

Grand, Chrystie and Forsyth Sts.

FRED'K T. CAMP,

ARCHITECT.

Office, 60 Liberty St., N. Y.

Residence, Liberty street, Bloomfield.

Plans for all classes of edifices designed with

Accuracy, Economy and Promptness. Rates

reasonable.

LEWIS DAWKINS,

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries, Canned Goods, Etc.

"THE CENTRAL BUILDING,"

Bloomfield Centre, Junction of Bloomfield, Glenwood and Washington Aves.

Fine Teas, Coffees and Spices, Best Brands of Flour.

Fruits and Vegetables in Season.

Goods Promptly Delivered.

SPRING DRESS FABRICS!

SPRING DRESS FABRICS!

FRAZEE, CONNET & CO.,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broad Street, Newark.

A visit to our Silk Department will interest and profit any one who will indulge in